

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.
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Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.
Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c; subsequent insertions 25c each. All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments and also Government and Corporation notices inserted once for 10c per line; subsequent insertions 50c—solid newspaper measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1898.

TRADE RETURNS.

Trade and commerce seem to have received an enormous impetus by the change of Government judging by the official figures of Canada's foreign trade for the calendar year 1897, which shows an increase over 1896 of \$62,115,000. The record for 1897 in unprecedented in the history of Canada. The total exports and imports entered for consumption reached the enormous total of \$271,501,000 compared with \$219,386,000 in the calendar year of 1896, an increase of over \$52,000,000. The exports exceeded the imports by over \$57,000,000. The total exports were \$154,675,000, against \$117,795,000 in 1896, an increase of nearly \$37,000,000. The imports, including only those entered for consumption, were \$116,826,000 compared with \$101,591,000 in 1896, an increase of over \$15,000,000. The duty collected in 1897 was \$20,532,000, compared with \$19,879,000 in 1896. These returns are not for the fiscal year, but for the calendar year ending Dec. 31st.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

During Christmas week one of our merchants, says the *Orilla Packet*, received direct evidence of the indirect value of advertising. He had for several years past made a practice of holding Christmas sales and advertising them pretty extensively. This year, however, he did not do so. But a gentleman who had come to town from the north walked in one day and said: "You hold special Christmas sales, don't you?" "Well, we have," replied the merchant. "Where did you hear of it, may I ask?" "Oh, I don't know about this year," said the visitor, "but for the last two years I have noticed that you have advertised special reductions at Christmas. I did not want what you were advertising then, but I do now." And the merchant made a good sale. "Now, that is a case," said the delighted advertiser to a *Packet* reporter, "where I have direct proof that my advertising though it did not bring me this customer at the time, made such an impression that when he did want something in my line, though it was a year after, he came to me. And for one case of the kind that I hear of I calculate that there must be many who never mention where they have learned of my business. This is in addition to the direct and immediate returns from the advertising which were very satisfactory."

A BIG ABATTOIR.

Another important and extensive establishment which should benefit the western ranchers is about to be added to the industrial institutions of Winnipeg. For the past year Messrs. Gordon & Ironsides have had in contemplation the erection of a large abattoir and cold storage warehouse at Winnipeg in connection with their extensive cattle business. They have now secured a favorable site, and have decided to proceed at once with the erection of buildings. The site is near the C.P.R. stock yards on the south side of the tracks, and has been recommended to the city council by the market, license and health committee. The abattoir will have a capacity for slaughtering one thousand cattle a week, and the storage warehouse will be large enough to store that number of carcasses. The

establishment will be right up to date in every respect; and in order to have the equipment as modern as it is possible to have it, Messrs. Gordon & Ironsides have sent a representative to Chicago and other centres to inspect the great abattoirs there and obtain information regarding the latest methods of killing and handling beef, etc. In addition to the dead meat trade, all the auxiliary branches will be carried on. The abattoir and cold storage buildings will cost several thousand dollars, and when operations are commenced quite a large staff of men will be employed. Eastern Canadian trade will be cultivated at the outset, but in the near future shipments of dead meat will be made to Great Britain or wherever desirable markets can be found.

THE KLONDYKE RUSH.

According to the most reliable authorities the number of Klondykers passing through Vancouver is now estimated at 100,000. Victoria expects more than that number and Seattle three times as many. A short time ago 200,000 was considered a high estimate and now half a million prospectors en route to the Yukon this summer is mentioned as the probable number. When it is taken into consideration that Cook & Son have already sold in England alone 82,000 tickets for Klondyke some idea of the magnitude of the rush may be had. It is reported that \$50,000,000 in gold will be taken out of the country this season. Even this vast amount divided among half a million people is only \$100 per head so that it is quite probable that the majority will come pretty close to misery, starvation and want.

Tremendous preparations are being made. All available steamers are being chartered and twenty four new steamers are actually being built for the trade between the two British Columbia cities. Of these the Hudson Bay Company are building ten and the Canadian Pacific Railway seven.

The streets of Vancouver and Victoria are like county fairs every day now, with the husky kogs out for practice, the loaded mules and the out fitters in their picturesque costumes; but in Seattle the crowds are so dense that the streets are difficult of navigation. There is a hot rivalry between Victoria and Seattle and the press of these cities are saying many bitter things to each other. All lines of business are improving. This is natural all the effect of outside money coming into the country. Klondykers are coming over from the States to outfit at the Coast in batches of 25 and 50.

Free Press: There are Yukon delegates on the way to Ottawa to discuss the new mining regulations. One of them says that these will never satisfy the miners. Perhaps not; but the miners may or will begin at once to reconcile themselves to them, for it is extremely probable that they will have to take them just as they are, whether satisfied or dissatisfied. Canadians down this way and farther east have to pay taxes on their lands and their buildings, on what they eat and drink and wear. They pay taxes in many ways: enough to run their Federal, Provincial and municipal governments. Yukon miners must do the same. They are required to pay a tax on the gold they take out of Canadian soil or rock that belongs to the entire Canadian people. They are allowed to keep ninety per cent, the other ten going to the Canadian people who own it, to be expended in giving to the country a system of enlightened and just government. If that does not satisfy them they had better move over to Alaska, or up to Point Barrow and go whaling.

"I never saw so much genteel poverty before as exists in Washington D.C.," writes a Cabinet member's wife in the *January Ladies' Home Journal*. "You have no idea how many of these Departmental clerks tremble in their boots for fear of losing their positions with a change of administration and enforcement of Civil Service rules. The Departments admit both men and women for any other occupation. You would be surprised to know how many of the fashionable society men are department clerks. Some of the most attractive among them get a majority of their meals out of society. They rent a room for a small amount, and dine out every night, frequently getting a lunch or breakfast from a friend. In return, they make it their business to be entertaining and always in a good humor, ready to be of service and to initiate new people into the etiquette of the place."

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The Times does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents. Communications written on both sides of the paper are promptly committed to the waste basket. The name of the correspondent must in all cases accompany the letter, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.]

Francis Coventry Explains.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Having read the item in your last issue, headed "Const. Parry Investigates," and having heard a great deal of gossip which is being indulged in by the townspeople, I think it only right that I should make the following statement above my own name.

First of all with regard to the newspaper report, the statement that Const. Parry "found the boy lying on a bunk in an almost helpless condition" is misleading. Gossip has added to this that the boy lay for three weeks on a bunk with his clothes on, in a kitchen where there was no fire, unable to help himself and not receiving care. The facts are: Up to the time that we saw anything wrong with the boy he slept in the same room which we give to visitors. When signs of sickness appeared we made him a comfortable bed in the kitchen, with a good tick, a feather pillow, blankets, quilts, and a buffalo robe if required. In addition to this we kept a coal fire burning in the stove there day and night. He was never in such a condition that he could not help himself, and we waited upon him as we would our own child. The newspaper statement that the doctor "ordered the boy to town for medical attendance" is true, but he said to me that if we had not sent the boy to Winnipeg he would have been better and more contented in our own home. Gossip has said that the boy was ill-treated, that he was beaten with a horse trace, that he was not properly clothed and that he had not sufficient to eat. Now, when the constable came out here we left him in the kitchen alone with the boy and he endeavored to make him admit that some of these things were true, but he could not. He examined his body and there was not a mark upon it. The child was clothed as comfortably and well as any child in the settlement, and to look at his face would assure anyone that he always enjoyed good food and plenty of it. The whole trouble was brought upon the boy by himself through the habit of self abuse, a thing which we did not discover until just recently and which we forced him to discontinue. It is a thing to be regretted that so many intelligent people of Moose Jaw should grasp at a shadow for the sake of a little sensational gossip. By it they cannot do us any real harm and they will not do themselves any good. Thanking you for space, believe me, Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS A. COVENTRY.

The Stake of Zion.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—The Legislative Assembly, the Regina Leader, and the Qu'Appelle *Vidette* have been mixed up over matters of incorporation that have been granted to certain representatives of a Mormon colony, situated on Lee's Creek, Alberta.

A gentleman from Quebec "who knows" feels in duty bound to express himself and does so over his own signature in the Winnipeg *Free Press*. As Mormonism, polygamy, Legislative Assembly, incorporation, the gentleman from Quebec, and the leading papers of the Territories have a general hand in this matter, we might be permitted to express an opinion through the columns of the TIMES.

Incorporation means responsibility and monopoly. The people of the Territories are represented by the Assembly, and if monopolies are granted

Puny Children

Who would prescribe only tonics and bitters for a weak, puny child? Its muscles and nerves are so thoroughly exhausted that they cannot be whipped into activity. The child needs food; a blood-making, nerve-strengthening and muscle-building food.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-Liver Oil is all of this, and you still have a tonic in the hypophosphites of lime and soda to act with the food. For thin and delicate children there is no remedy superior to it in the world. It means growth, strength, plumpness and comfort to them. Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

ed it is simply the duty of those representatives to see that the general public is given a fair return for the privilege. The fact that "Stake of Zion" is the name under which incorporation is asked has no more relation to polygamy than a company organized for general business in the Klondyke. Polygamy is simply bigamy and notwithstanding the past history of these Yankee Mormons, there is a law for bigamy and adultery on this side of the line that has ever been a safeguard against Mormonism. The danger is not in polygamy or incorporation, but in colonization. Where large tracts are set aside for foreign settlement, the class of settlers should be the first consideration. Few people go to a new country for poverty. They generally have enough of that at home. When they accept our hospitality they should conform to our laws and conditions and become, as soon as possible, Canadians in every sense. A thorough supervision should be maintained on the schools and all reasonable efforts made to educate and at the same time prevent the perpetuation of a foreign element that might become a balance of power. Beyond that there is no particular cause for alarm. There is no danger of the history of Mormonism in Utah being repeated in Canada.

OLD TIMER.

Attractive Women.

Why is one woman attractive and another not? The most admirable and attractive thing about an attractive woman is her womanliness. Everybody admires a womanly woman. She must have health, of course, because without it she would lose the brightness of her eyes, the fullness of her cheeks, and her vivacity. Real health must mean that a woman is really a woman, that she is strong and perfect in a sexual way as well as every other, that she is capable of performing perfectly the duties of maternity. Some are born with what is called "constitutional weakness." Those who do not enjoy perfect health need only take the proper precautions and the proper remedy to become perfectly well and strong. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure any derangement of the distinctly feminine organism.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," illustrated.

POST-MISTRESS IN TROUBLE.

Indigestion and Dyspepsia Had Made Her Prisoner—Two Years of Distress Turned Into a Joy Song Because South American Nerve Cure Had Her Suffering.

Maria Edge, Post-mistress of Edge Hill, says: "For nearly two years I suffered agonies from acute indigestion and dyspepsia. I could eat practically nothing without its producing the severest pain. The doctors could do so little for me I about gave up hope of recovery. I was induced as a last resort to give South American Nerve a trial. Two bottles wonderfully helped me. Three bottles completely cured me, and for six months I have enjoyed perfect health." Sold by W. W. Bole.

DEATH'S HANDS PINIONED.

Kidney Deaths Grow Fewer as the World Awakes to the Glad Fact That South American Kidney Cure Never Fails.

The unsuspected presence, the insidious character, and the alarming suddenness of collapse and death from kidney diseases of so many men and women in apparently good health has baffled the most eminent physicians of the day, and not until South American Kidney Cure was introduced to suffering humanity could it be truthfully said that medical science had conquered this dreadful devourer of the human race. A thousand testimonials tell of its efficiency as a never-failing kidney specific. Sold by W. W. Bole.

CURES THE WORLD

Rheumatism Banished Like Magic.

A Marvellous Statement—Relief from One Dose.

Mr. E. W. Sherman, proprietor of the Sherman House, Morrisburg, Ont. is known by thousands of Canadians, hence the following statement from Mr. Sherman will be read with great interest and pleasure. "I have been cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing in three days. One bottle of SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE performed this most remarkable cure. The effects of the first dose of South American Rheumatic Cure were truly wonderful. I have only taken one bottle of the remedy, and now haven't any sign of rheumatism in my system. It did me more good than all the doctoring I ever did in my life."—2d.

SOLD BY W. W. BOLE.

Fresh : White

.. FISH ..

In Any Quantity Can be Had From

CHAS. REID,

Swift Current, Assiniboia.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGHORN'S GUIDE

THE TIMES

An 8-page, 6-col. Newspaper devoted to the interests of Moose Jaw and District.

Subscription \$1.50 per Year.

A Live Weekly

ALWAYS BRIGHT AND NEWSY.

A constantly increasing circulation in the Moose Jaw District and throughout the vast North-West Territories....

BEST ADVERTISING .. MEDIUM ..

For Local, General or Foreign Advertisers.

"The Times" is for the people and the people are with "The Times."

JOB PRINTING.

OUR JOB OFFICE is well equipped with all the necessary material for turning out first class work, and if you are in need of any of the following, we respectfully solicit your order and guarantee good work at reasonable prices.....

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, Envelopes.

Business Cards, Bills of Fare, Meal Tickets, Invitations, Circulars.

Shipping Tags, Show Cards, Programmes, Note Forms, Pamphlets.

Receipt Forms, Funeral Cards, Visiting Cards, Legal Blanks, Catalogues.

Memorial Cards, Order Blanks, Lodge Work, Dodgers & Posters.

Mail Orders Promptly Executed.

THE TIMES PRINTING COMPANY.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

R. BOGUE

CHRISTMAS .. CROCKERY

CHRISTMAS SILVERWARE

CHRISTMAS .. GROCERIES

Large Assortment of Winter Apples.

Fancy Silk Table Covers, Etc., Etc.

DOLGE'S FELT BOOTS.

Cars of Corn, Bran and Oats Coming.

R. BOGUE.

McDonald & Riddell.

LIVERY, FEED & SALE .. STABLES ..

First class rigs and good driving horses to hire on reasonable terms. Drying done to all parts of the town. Best accommodation for the general public.

McDonald & Riddell.

High St., Moose Jaw.

H. McDOUGALL

Dealer in.....

Lumber and Building .. Material ..

Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

Flour and Feed

We have just received another large consignment of

STONWALL FLOUR, BRAN & SHORTS.

We are now prepared to fill all orders—small or great. The large amount of flour we have sold this fall is proof that we give satisfaction both in regard to price and quality. The farm trade catered to.

Robert Burnett.

Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. H. C. Sweet.
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Mon-
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting
Thursdays evening at 8 o'clock.
All are cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.,
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.U.,
C.E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting,
8:00.
Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11
a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.;
E. L. C. E. on Sunday evening at 8 p.m.;
Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8
o'clock.
The public are cordially invited. All
are free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

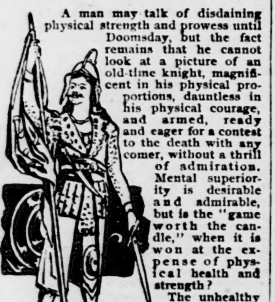
Incumbent—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Sunday Services—Holy Eucharist at 8:30
a.m. Mattins and Sermon, 11 a.m. Holy
Eucharist every alternate Sunday after Mat-
tins. Sunday School, 2 p.m. Bible Class
for Adults, 3 p.m. Evensong and Sermon,
at 7 p.m.
Weekly Services—Friday, Evensong and
Address, 7:30. Holy Eucharist on Holy
Days and Saints' Days.
All are free. Everybody welcome. Hymns
Ancient and Modern are used.

THE BRANDON CONVENTION

Mr. J. K. McInnis, Grand President
N.W.T., Addresses the Patron
Meeting.

As a large proportion of our readers
are interested in the doings of the
Patrons of Industry, we publish to day
a report of the address delivered at the
Brandon convention last week by Mr.
J. K. McInnis, Grand President of the
North West Territories. The address
is based upon the deliberations of the
Territorial Executive at the meeting
recently held by them here. The
suggestions contained therein have been
adopted in the main by the Brandon
convention and will be submitted to the
Territorial convention in Regina
in a few weeks.

Mr. McInnis said that as an official
representative of Patronism and Inde-
pendence in the North West Territories
he had felt it to be his duty to attend
this meeting in order to be able to
carry back a definite knowledge of the
conclusions that might be reached, for
the farmers and laborers of the Terri-
tories had common cause with their
brethren in Manitoba, and it was
desirable that they should as far as
practicable work in unison. It was
clear to all unbiased persons that the
necessity for united political action on
the part of all who put country before
party was never more urgent than at
present. It was equally plain that the
popular reforms could not be expected
from either party so long as the Gov-
ernment of the day, be it Grit or Tory,
dominated over Parliament instead of
Parliament controlling the Government
and directing its policy. The Patrons
had been a powerful factor in opening
the eyes of the people to the folly of
extreme partyism. The very atmosphere
was now permeated with the spirit of
independence but the good work lying
within the scope of the order had only
commenced. While all seemed to
recognize the possibilities that lay
before them it was being felt by many
that the constitution was capable of
being improved. A large number of
Associations had ceased to meet
regularly, and several of these had
come to look upon themselves as dor-



A man may talk of disdaining
physical strength and prowess until
he is actually in the hands of a
doctor, but the fact remains that he cannot
look at a picture of an old-time knight, magni-
ficent in his physical proportions, dauntless in
his physical courage, and armed, ready
to the death with a contest to the death with a
conqueror, without a thrill of admiration.
Mental superiority is desirable
and admirable, but it is the game
worth the candle, when it is
won at the expense of physical health and
strength.
The unhealthy
man may gain the
pity and even the admiration of men and
women, but it is a question whether such a
man ever thoroughly gains their respect.
The man whose arteries bound with the
rich, red blood of health carries with him a
force and an intensity that command re-
spect, even though he be slightly inferior
mentally to the weak, nervous man. While
no medicine in the world will add an inch
to a man's stature, there is one famous
medicine that will fill the veins and ar-
teries with the rich, red blood of perfect
health. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery. It is the great blood-
maker and blood-purifier. When the blood
is pure and rich and red, and the system
is filled with the life-giving elements that
nourish every tissue of the body, it is im-
possible for a man to suffer from ill-health
of any description. When every little
blood vessel in the lungs quivers with the
rush of healthy blood, it is impossible to
have unhealthy lungs. When the walls of the
stomach are nourished and with healthy
blood, dyspepsia and indigestion are im-
possible. When the liver is supplied
with healthy blood it is bound to be active.
The skin that is nourished with healthy
blood will be clear and fresh and will
glow with health. "Discovery" is sold by druggists.
Mr. Isaac E. Downes, of Spring Valley, Rock-
and Co., N. Y., writes: "For three years I suf-
fered from that terrible disease, consumption. I
had wasted away to a skeleton. To-day I tip
the scales at 187, and am well and strong. The
"Golden Medical Discovery" cured me."

mant. Yet the brethren who were
members of them held that they were
individually as good Patrons as ever
and wanted to see Patronism flourish.
Under this condition of affairs it was
reasonable to presume that something
was wrong. The proper course was to
diagnose the case, determine what was
the trouble and apply the remedy.

Primary associations in the zeal of
their youth arranged for monthly meet-
ings—in fact the organizers encouraged
them to do so, and for a time it seemed
necessary. But in course of a year or
two these meetings became uninterest-
ing from various causes. In some the
membership was always small, and in
course of time local jealousies and petty
differences made it smaller; topics for
discussion appeared to be exhausted
and there was nothing to keep up the
interest. But the members of these
associations still declared themselves
good Patrons and were as firm in the
principles as ever.

This suggested the idea that probably
there were too many small associations
scattered over a great area, attempting
to meet too often and having insufficient
material to make meetings interesting
and profitable. Only one or two dele-
gates went to county meetings, and
sometimes none at all. Many as-
sociations were never represented at a
Grand Convention. In this way the
individual membership soon became
"out of touch" with the workings,
aspirations and vital force of the order—
a condition fraught with fatality to any
society.

The Executive of the Territorial As-
sociation had, at a meeting recently
held in Moose Jaw, made most careful
study of the difficulties that presented
themselves and had unanimously resolv-
ed to place before the Territorial
Patrons the following questions:—

"In view of the difficulties attending
the maintenance of numerous sub-
associations would it not be better to
form District Associations, each cov-
ering a much larger area and meeting
regularly at a convenient centre; mem-
bership within such area to be attached
altogether to the District Association?"

Arguments in favor of this change
were as follows:—
(1) The towns and villages would be
most convenient centres for these
main roads lead and there the farmers
go on other business. By meeting in
the towns, townspeople who have
hitherto regarded the order with sus-
picion would learn more of it, and
those eligible to join the ranks would
have a better opportunity to do so.

(2) Meetings would be larger, more
enthusiastic and better in every respect.
This would impress ourselves and
others with the strength and influence
of the cause and imbue all with renewed
zeal.

(3) The expense of the order would
be greatly lessened both as regards the
work of the Grand Secretary and the
cost of travel.

(4) It would be necessary to hold
only four regular meetings in the
course of the year; the first early in
January for the election of officers,
making such constitutional changes as
experience might suggest, etc. The
second meeting should be held in
March when any matters affecting
seeding could be given timely con-
sideration. The third could be held in
July when topics relative to the harvest
could come up, and a fourth meeting
should be held in November, when
concerted action in the sale and ship-
ment of products could be considered.
Special meetings could be called at any
time upon due notice.

(5) The Grand Association, which
should meet after the January district
meetings, say in February, could do
more effective work, for communication
between it and the District Associa-
tions would be direct. All the District
Associations should be well represented
so as to keep the membership thor-
oughly informed of the proceedings. The
Grand Officers or a committee appoint-
ed for that purpose could arrange any
large transactions that might be deemed
advantageous, and communication
could be had with the district officers
in a few days, whereas it takes weeks
to communicate with a large number
of widely scattered Associations under
present form.

(6) District meetings would be each
a convention in itself and should occupy
at least one whole day. There would
be abundance of information to give
and receive and lots of practical work
to perform. Local squabbles would be
lost sight of in the general enthusiasm
and all would go home feeling that
practical good had resulted.

(7) The quarterly meetings of dis-
trict associations might be timed so as
to be held on succeeding days. In this
way Grand Officers, lecturers, agents
of Commercial Union or others desiring
to meet the associations for business or
for counsel, could attend all the meet-
ings. The advantages of this are too
plain to need elaboration. A main
cause of the decadence of sub associa-
tions was that many of them never
saw a Grand officer or lecturer of any
kind to make them feel in living con-
tact with the fountain head of the
order. The officers are not to blame
for this. We must blame for it the
system which unnecessarily multiplied
small and comparatively ineffective
associations, making the work of
visitation an impossibility on account
of the great expense and loss of time
involved.

This is a practical and progressive

age. In associations as in business
methods must be applied that will
bring the best results at the least cost.
The field is ripe for harvest, but we
are working with sickles and scythes
that scatter us apart when we should
have the latest improved binders to do
the work effectually and to bind us
together.

The plan here outlined, while it
would practically abolish the sub as-
sociations as part of the organization,
would not interfere with the right of
any number of Patrons forming a local
club and working together for local
purposes. But to be in unison with
the order and to obtain the information
and benefits flowing from it they would
be required to hold individual affiliation
with nearest district association.

Rituals, signs, passwords and "goat-
riding" should be abolished. They
savoured too much of secrecy and create
prejudices against us. We cannot
afford this. We must remove all un-
necessary adjuncts—especially those
that in any measure deprive us of the
sympathy and co-operation of desirable
allies.

A candidate for membership should
sign a requisition for admission setting
forth that he has read the general
declaration of principles and is pre-
pared to subscribe thereto, and also to
be governed by the rules of the order.
The ceremony of initiation should be a
mere reiteration of the principles and
signing the roll.

Instead of passwords a neat mem-
bership card signed by the District
Secretary and countersigned by the
Grand Secretary should suffice. The
Grand Secretary should have a record
of the names of all the members within
his jurisdiction with post office address.
This is important for it affords ready
access to the membership by mail in
cases of emergency, as well as for the
distribution of papers, circulars, etc.

This general plan is respectfully
submitted for the approval of Patrons,
ex Patrons and Independents who
honestly desire to perpetuate and up-
hold the principles for which we
contend—principles which involve our
individual and collective welfare and
materially effect the future of our
country.

Mr. Elder, of Virden, said Mr. Mc-
Innis had spoken with commendable
candor, hitting the nail squarely upon
the head in every instance. He (Mr.
Elder) thought in perfect sympathy with
the Patrons had never joined them
because he objected to what was termed
"goat riding" and considered the
order too exclusive for effective political
work. He was fully cognizant of the
necessity for an independent organiza-
tion and was prepared to work to that
end.

Mr. Spencer Percival strongly upheld
the ideas put forth by Mr. McInnis on
behalf of the Territorial Executive and
discussion became general and was
kept up with vigor until noon, when
committees were appointed on consti-
tutional amendments, resolutions and
finances.

Some contended strongly for a new
name. They were in full accord with
the principles and had no wish to anni-
hilate the old institution, but they
argued that the term "Patron" had no
political significance and that strong
prejudices were attached to it. The
name "Independents" seemed to meet
with general approval. But there were
those to whom the name of "Patrons of
Industry" meant much and put forth
many good reasons for its retention.
The representative from the Territories
suggested a settlement of the difficulty
by a combination of the two, making
it "Industrial Independents." This, he
pointed out, was not a more difficult
name to pronounce or write than
"Liberal Conservative."

The Chair—"and it is not such a
hybrid either!"
Amid the sally of laughter and ap-
plause evoked by this remark the con-
vention adjourned until 7 o'clock p.m.,
to enable the several committees to
carefully consider the subjects entrusted
to them.

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sweats in region of heart. The brain may
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or vertigo. In short, whenever the heart
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GEN. MIDDLETON DEAD.

The Man Who Commanded the
Volunteers at Batoche a
Veteran of Many
Campaigns.

As announced in our local column
last week, General Middleton, who com-
manded the British forces in the Riel
rebellion of 1885, died at London, Eng.,
on Tuesday, Jan. 25th, having just passed
the allotted three score and ten years.
Major-General Sir Frederick D.
Middleton, K.C.M.G., C.B., was a son
of the late Major-General Charles
Middleton, whose name will be well
remembered in connection with many
brave deeds in British India and Af-
ghanistan. He was born in 1825, edu-
cated at the Royal Military College at
Sandhurst and obtained his commission
in 1842. He served in the Fifth eighth
regiment in New South Wales and
New Zealand, and was present at most
of the fighting in the Maori war. In
1848 he was promoted to a lieutenantcy
in the Ninety-sixth regiment and served
in India until 1851, when he passed
a very successful examination and was
promoted to captain in 1852. He
served as a volunteer in the suppression
of the Indian rebellion in 1855 in com-
mand of a troop of the Nawaab of
Moorshedabad's cavalry. He served
in Burmah with the Twenty-ninth
regiment. He then served during the
Indian mutiny in General Frank's
column on the march to the siege of
Lucknow, and was present as aid de-
camp at all the fights that took place
on that march. He was aide de camp
to General Sir E. Lugard, K. C. B., at
the siege and capture of Lucknow, in
pursuit of Roor Singh and in subse-
quent battles. He was recommended
for the Victoria Cross for two acts of
bravery, but being on the personal staff
was not considered eligible by Lord
Clyde. He served as brigade major in
the field force in Oude, employed in
attacking the forts of the rebel chiefs.
He was promoted major in 1859 and
served a couple of years in England.
He then went as aide de camp to Gen-
eral Franklyn in Gibraltar, and was
brigade major and police magistrate in
that fortress. Subsequently he was
appointed chief of staff of General Sir
Henry Bates, commanding the British
troops in Malta. On returning to
England in 1862 he passed brilliant
examinations at the Hythe School of
Musketry and Imperial Staff College.
He was promoted a lieutenant-colonel
and joined the Twenty-eighth in Can-
ada in 1868. In 1870 he became
superintendent officer of the garrison
of instruction to the forces in England.
From 1874 until 1884 he was governor
and commander of the Royal Military
College, Sandhurst. He was then im-
ported by the Canadian Government
to take command of the Canadian
Militia. He was then Colonel Middle-
ton. For his services in commanding
the North West field forces in the sup-
pression of the rebellion of 1885 he
was promoted to a generalship, was
created a K. C. M. G., and received a
grant of \$20,000 from Canada. Gen-
eral Middleton had the New Zealand
medal, the Indian Mutiny medal and
clasp, the Cross of Commander of the
Bath, and the North-West medal.
After his return to England he was
appointed keeper of the crown jewels
at a salary of £300. His widow, Lady
Middleton, was formerly a Miss Doucet,
daughter of a wealthy French-Canadian
merchant of Montreal.

THE AWFUL STING!

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lief and a power to cure quickly and
effectively. Here's a sentence from a recent
testimony: "I thought my flesh was on
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ed and healed me." 35 cents. Sold by W.
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of heart disease. It is the secret and quick-
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to medical science, and thousands of times
has the hand of the grim destroyer been
stayed by its use. If there is Palpitation,
Shortness of Breath, Pain in Left Side,
Sneezing, Coughing, don't delay or you
may be counted in the long list of those who
have gone over to the great majority, be-
cause the best remedy in the world to-day
was not promptly used. Sold by W. W.
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City of Nanaimo,	" 17
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Danube,	" 23
City of Topeka,	" 24

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WAGHORN'S GUIDE & POCKET DIRECTORY FOR THE NORTH WEST

THE FARM.

OVER-PRODUCTION OF SMALL FRUITS.

The preparations that are being made on all sides by the British Government show that it does not intend to be taken unawares in case of war. Among the most important are the National Harbor, as it is called, which is to be constructed at Dover immediately opposite Calais on the French coast at the narrowest part of the Channel. A contract for this great work has just been given to a large English firm. The amount to be expended on it is only a little under \$20,000,000. There it is proposed to establish the headquarters of a large squadron of fast cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers, and torpedo boats, supplemented by coast-defense battleships, to guard against the possible landing of an invading army at any point within easy striking distance of London from the south. An important addition to the number of battleships in the navy has also been decided on, and the Admiralty has ordered the immediate laying down of three ships of that class at the dock yards of Portsmouth, Chatham, and Devonport. They are to be 10,900 tons displacement each, with a speed of 18 1/2 knots. Except that they are to be furnished with improved quick-firing guns, their armament will be the same as that of the Majestic.

The Government has practically begun another important improvement which has long been urged on it. That is the transfer of the chief depot and manufacturing of Government war material from the banks of the Thames at Woolwich to the centre of England, Birmingham, and its neighborhood. Although the mouth of the Thames is well defended, there is always danger that an enemy's vessels might run up the river and with modern high explosives inflict serious damage on the establishment at Woolwich. Birmingham and Sheffield, both centrally situated inland, are now the great manufacturing points for war material of all kinds, and the former has just been connected with London by an elaborate underground system of telephone and telegraph wires, while London itself is being fortified, and has its own special organization for defence.

Then, in order to free the Government from the Indian frontier troubles as soon as possible, orders have been sent out to India that the campaign against the Afghans and the other mountain tribes must be brought to a conclusion with as little delay as may be compatible with the assertion of British supremacy. Foot and mouth disease has broken out among the transport animals on the lines of communication, and is seriously impeding the operations of the army, besides materially increasing the cost. Already the money obtained at the beginning of the campaign is exhausted, and a further loan of \$12,500,000 has to be made for immediate requirements, with a large sterling loan to follow early in the coming year.

In West Africa the raising and arming of native levies, officered by a large corps of special service officers sent out from England, is being pushed forward with all speed to check the French advance toward the British Niger and West Coast possessions. The difficulty in this case is one of transport, the native bearers, conscious of the value of their services, demanding high rates and high pay, and going on strike when they are not granted. In South Africa uncertainty about the future is manifested in the steady preparation going on in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State for defence, and in the approaching despatch of more British troops from England to the Cape of Good Hope. The question raised in England over all these war preparations, is whether in the end the time will be worth the candle.

FRENCH CHRISTMAS DELICACIES.

Liver puddings, well truffled and plentifully seasoned with garlic, together with the national poulet, are on every Christmas table in France, accompanied, especially in the south, by the celebrated Languedoc stew, which is composed, according to M. Colombie, of the following materials:—

Take beef, lean bacon, a clove of garlic, a small onion in which is inserted one clove, the third of a quart of wine, a small glass of cognac and some salt. Cut the beef into square pieces, very small, and put the whole into a small earthen pot, the bottom of which is lined with thin slices of bacon. Cover the pot with thick paper closed at the sides by flour paste made with cold water, put a plate over all and let it simmer for six hours.

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.

That Bethlehem is the city of Christ's nativity there is no doubt, but that the grotto in the rock is the spot where he was born there are many who question. They contend that the gospel gives no authority for this, saying that the manger belonged to an inn or stable; that it was because the rooms above were filled with guests that the holy family were compelled to take up their temporary abode in the court used to stable the mules and the horses. But until the doubters can prove that some other spot has superior claims to this the world will go on revering the little grotto beneath the Church of the Nativity.

So many are entering into the profession of raising small fruits that the question has come up, "Will the markets be over-supplied with small fruits?" Anyone who will look at it in the right light will say no. That is, there will be market enough for all the good fruit placed upon it. The best fruit sells first and always brings in better returns. It is always the poor quality, inferior fruit, placed in unclean packages, that is the last to sell and brings poor returns. In these times when so many are entering into the work of growing small fruits for the markets, the grower must see to it that proper care and attention are given the plantation. He must raise first quality fruit and thereby obtain first prices; give the proper care and attention that will develop first quality fruit; give cultivations necessary to keep the soil loose and prevent the moisture from escaping. Small fruits, in name only, and weeds cannot be grown together on the same soil. Either one or the other will be a good crop, and as a rule it is the weeds if they are allowed to grow. Do not attempt to grow small fruits on worn-out land. Land that has produced crops year after year without any fertilizer is worn out and not fit to produce a crop of small fruit. While you may give the proper care and attention to the plantation in regard to planting and cultivating, if the proper elements are not in the soil you will not succeed in securing a crop of good fruit. You may secure a good stand of vines or canes and yet you say you cannot get any fruit. The trouble is the elements necessary for the production of the fruit are not in the soil. You must study the plants' growth and habits. Give them what is lacking. A dairy cow will give a good flow of milk on a certain balanced ration; change the ration to one which has less milk-producing qualities in it and you don't get the flow of milk you did before. The dairy cow is a sort of a machine. You feed her a ration of food that produces a flow of milk. You see that that ration has the milk-producing qualities in it. The plant of the strawberry and the canes of the bush berries are just the same as the cow—a sort of a machine. You feed the plant the raw material and you get it back in the shape of fruit. The better you feed the plants the better will be the yield and quality of the fruit. Place upon the markets that which the markets demand. Do not attempt to place upon the market a variety which they do not want. Study the market and find out which is the greatest demand and then place that variety there in first-class shape. Neat packages, well made and put together, properly marked and identified, sell much better than cheap and dirty boxes and crates. There is plenty of the greatest demand for those who wish to place their first quality fruit put up in a neat package. As long as the grower does this he will continue to find market for his fruit and get good returns for it.

There is scarcely a farmer in this country who uses any fertilizer for his orchard, simply because he has always been taught that the old orchard would take care of itself. And what a mistake! It needs the same care and attention as the land devoted to other crops. Why not renovate the old orchard? Cut down the worthless trees. Plow the whole area, sow to white clover and timothy, put on about 200 pounds of muriate of potash and 200 pounds of dissolved bone per acre. Keep the orchard trimmed and watered, and apply chemical fertilizers in about this proportion per acre: Nitrate of soda, 100 pounds; ground bone, 200 pounds; muriate of potash, 300 pounds. By a little systematic work and study every farmer could materially increase his profit with a little extra work, and perhaps a little outlay of money. If the old orchard is hard and unproductive, first put it in fit condition for the growing of crops and the trees.

Cover the hard spots with manure. Get humus in the soil; and with an application of potash and phosphoric acid one can feel sure that a good harvest will result.

A flock of 2,000 Wandering 500 Nites After He Was Killed by Lightning.

A herder in charge of a flock of 2,000 sheep, which were grazing near the base of the San Francisco Mountains, in Arizona, was killed by lightning during a terrific storm which visited that section about the 1st of August. As the herder was not expected to come in with his sheep until the 1st of October, his absence during August and September attracted no attention. When the middle of October came and he did not show up, messengers were sent out to find him.

After a search of some days in the vicinity of where he was last seen, the remains of a camp were found under a tree which had been given by the lightning. The cooking utensils were scattered about, and the remains of a blanket were found, which were identified as parts of one which the man had taken with him. The water keg also was recognized by a mark which had been burned into one of the staves.

A further search revealed the bones of a human being, which were found on the ground, some of them more than a hundred yards from the tree, having evidently been carried about by wolves. A prospector who had passed that way had camped for a night with the man about the 1st of August and said the herd was then moving northward. This tree around which these articles were found was just about far enough north to have been the next camping place, and when it was remembered that there was a severe storm of thunder and lightning in that section one night about the time referred to, it was clear that the man had made his camp under this tree and had been killed by lightning, and his body devoured by wolves.

The sheep, however, had never been heard of and no trace of them could be found anywhere in that part of the country.

But now comes the strange part of the story. About two weeks ago a herd of about 500 sheep was found on the plain in San Miguel county in New Mexico, with no one in charge of them, and to all appearances belonging to nobody. The parties in Arizona heard of this fact and wrote to an officer in the Territory, giving their marks and explaining how the sheep could be identified. It was found beyond doubt that this was the herd that had disappeared from the range in Arizona about the 1st of August. The animals had been sitting for themselves for more than three months and turned up at a point fully 500 miles from the place where the herder was killed. They had crossed the Rio Grande on the way.

HER THEORY.

Dorothy, seeing two deaf and dumb persons conversing—It's the folks that talk with their fingers that hear with their elbows, I doos.

ALL HE DESIRED.

Do you want a shirt that opens in the front, or one that opens in the back? asked the shopman.

Don't keer where it opens, answered Uncle Silas, so that it's got an opening at the top and another at the bottom.

WHAT KEPT HIM.

Wife—Why couldn't you have come home at a decent time of night, say? Husband—Could, m' dear, jes easy as not; but I (his) was waitin' for you to go to sleep.

THE MOTHER OF THE COW.

The heifer is the mother of the dairy cow, and the heifer will be what her antecedents and your care make her. It is too late to look after the antecedents of the calves already born, but not too late to keep them in a growing

condition, and growing into what they ought to be. If designed for beef, say a writer, feed freely with corn; if designed for the dairy, oats are a most excellent food. They will not be so fat as they would if fed on corn, but fatness is not what is desired in a dairy animal. On the contrary, it is something to steer clear of. If you teach the heifer to fatten she will not part from the habit when she is a cow. If you want her to excel in milk-making her food that is rich in muscle-making elements rather than a fattening food. Skim milk is good for a dairy heifer up to several months of age, and when she is weaned from milk oats will serve an excellent purpose. In truth, oats should be fed before the diet of skim milk is withdrawn. It is far from impossible to ruin a heifer so far as milk production goes by feeding too much rich food, and it is possible to hurt her seriously by withholding a sufficiency of food. Of the two evils too much food is worse than too little, but it is less liable to occur, for where one is injured by too much food probably a hundred are injured by too little, and it is a safe guess to make that at least half of the heifer calves are fed too much like steers for them ever to make the best kind of cows. Choose corn and timothy hay for the steers, and oats and clover hay for the heifers. In feeding hay, early cut the hay and later cut for steers is in the right line.

MISTAKES WITH OLD ORCHARDS.

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SHEEP OF A DEAD SHEPHERD.

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HOUSEHOLD.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Drop Spice Cakes.—Rub half a cup of butter and two-thirds of a cup of sugar to a cream. Beat two eggs, whites and yolks together; till very light; add them with two-thirds of a cup of milk to the butter and sugar. With a cup of flour sift two tablespoonsful of baking powder, then add two teaspoonfuls of ground cinnamon, one spoonful each of cloves and allspice, a quarter of a teaspoonful each of mace and nutmeg and half a cup of raisins seeded and chopped. Then stir in sufficient flour to thicken the batter so that it is rather stiff, and butter the gem pans, turn the batter into them and bake twenty minutes in a rather quick oven. This should make one dozen cakes, which are nice, if iced with chocolate frosting.

Rice Croquettes.—Cook one cup of rice in a quart of water with one teaspoonful of salt till done—or about twenty minutes. Turn into a colander and drain. When partly cool—or cool enough to adhere, add the beaten yolk of an egg, beat well, and add a sufficient quantity of salt, form into cylinders roll each in beaten egg, then in cracker dust, and fry in you would cakes in plenty of hot fat. The fat should be very hot so that the outside will crust at once. Serve with maple syrup or a sugar flavored with any fruit syrup you prefer.

Coffee Jelly.—Pour out one pint of strong coffee on half a box of gelatine. When fully dissolved stir in three-quarters of a pound of sugar. Strain it in half a pint of boiling water, turn into molds and let harden. Serve with whipped cream.

Delicious Lemon Pie.—Grate the yellow rind of a lemon into a bowl, squeeze in the juice, add a tea-spoon of sugar and the yolk of one egg; stir well together; add a large cup of cold water, in which has been dissolved a dessertspoonful of cornstarch. Put in a double boiler and cook until a clear, rich jelly. Fill the crust, which has been baked separately, with this jelly. Cover with a large sheet made from the white of the egg and a tea-spoonful of powdered sugar, place in the oven just to slightly brown the meringue. Serve cold. This quantity makes one pie.

Boiled Cider Pie.—A boiled cider pie may be a novelty to some one. To four tablespoonfuls of boiled cider take three cups of sugar and water, two of flour and one egg; beat all together. Bake in a deep plate, with upper and under crust.

Potato Omelet Without Eggs.—This variation in omelets will be found acceptable now that eggs are a luxury. Two cups mashed potatoes, beaten very smooth and light; one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful pepper, two tablespoonfuls butter, one-half cup milk; beat the butter, beat the milk; beat the salt and pepper; mix the milk and butter, add the potatoes and salt and pepper, and mix well. Heat one large tablespoonful butter in a good-sized frying pan. Just before it reaches browning point, pour in the potato mixture, spreading it evenly over the pan. Cover the pan and let it brown. Turn the omelet, and let it brown about ten minutes. Fold it like other omelets, turn out on a very hot dish, and serve at once.

A Dish Rabbit.—Now that rabbits will soon be plentiful in the markets, it is well to try new methods of cooking. The following is excellent: Leave the kidneys in the loins; rub the meat with moist sugar and let stand several hours; then place in a dish containing one gill of vinegar, one minced onion and a bay leaf. Let it stand for eight hours, turning and basting it several times. Then drain and lard it, browning it quickly, in a frying pan. Season the butter in which it is browned with one-half teaspoonful of salt, and one-half teaspoonful of pepper, adding the marinade in which it stood for two days. Cover closely and steam till very tender, basting several times. Transfer to a hot dish; add the juice of a lemon, a heaping teaspoonful of currant or other tart jelly; thicken, strain and send to table in sauce tureen.

Liver Cutlets.—One egg to one-pound of calf's liver. Have liver cut thin, scald and wipe dry. Beat up the egg well, dip in the liver, then into powdered crackers and fry brown. Serve with thin slices of bacon, fried crisp. This is very nice.

Chestnut Savory.—Peel, boil and chop about fifty chestnuts very fine, put them in a saucepan and toast them for a moment, over a brisk fire, in a heaping teaspoonful butter, sprinkle with salt, add a dash of salt, a dash of pepper, a pinch of chevi and a farro corn, chopped as fine as possible. Have ready some crisp buttered toast, spread the mixture over and serve.

Spiced Beef.—Place one and one-half pounds of beef on the fire in a kettle, with just enough water to cover, and boil slowly until it is so tender that it may be readily torn to pieces. By this time the water should be reduced in quantity one-half, but if it is not, skim out the meat and boil down the liquor to the proper amount. Then return the beef to the kettle, and with a knife and fork tear it to shreds, mixing it with the liquor. Add one and one-half fourths teaspoonful each of ground pepper, cloves, cinnamon and allspice. Mix well, and turn the whole into a mold. When cold turn from the mold and slice neatly for serving. Excellent for luncheon.

STARTING IN LIFE.

Be careful in your choice; look to the unpleasant as well as to the pleasant features of it; then stick to it, work for it and sacrifice for it. Remember that the crowning of your life-work is not in youth. The years this side of thirty must be spent in preparing for the opportunity which comes to all. It may be at thirty, or it may be at fifty. Be ready for it; grasp it with

a master hand; and success, in large letters, will be added to your name.

BE PROGRESSIVE.

Progressive housekeeping means a willingness to accept new ideas, a willingness to do old things in new ways. It is not confined to the kitchen or pantry. Further investigation shows many new fields in which the housekeeper may save time, labor, money, and nerves if she be only willing to try something new. "Mothers way" was very good—for mother. There are better ways now.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Few Paraphrases Which May Prove Worth Reading.

Kangaroo tails, imported from Australia, sell for three dollars a dozen in London. They make delicious soup.

A man in Chesterton, Md., has a pair of golden fawn rabbits, with ears that measure twenty-one inches from tip to tip.

A wealthy gentleman of London is daily whirled around the streets of the metropolis in a carriage drawn by four zebras.

A pear tree 258 years old ornaments the yard of Charles H. Allen, in Salem, Mass. This year it bore two bushels of orange pears.

To improve her complexion, a young lady in Worcester, England, was in the habit of eating about two wax candles every week. They caused her death.

A telephone in a residential house in Stockholm costs only \$10 a year; in a business house, \$16. With a population of 250,000, Stockholm has 19,000 telephones.

The most powerful microscope ever invented has just been perfected by Professor E. L. Gates, of Washington, D. C. Its magnifying power is 3,000,000 diameters.

A brazen blacksmith from Vulture, Arizona, ate an immense breakfast in a hotel at Phoenix. It consisted chiefly of thirty-five eggs, cooked in various ways, and cost him \$3.

Convicts in the penitentiary at Boise, Idaho, are permitted to play base ball on Saturday afternoons. They have organized two teams, and their playing is considered quite clever.

Frozen butterflies are often found on the snow, by mountain climbers, and the insects are so brittle that they break unless carefully handled. When taken to a warmer climate they recover and fly away.

The steamship Wilderspool on her way to New York, struck a northeast storm in the Gulf Stream, and an eleven-foot shark was washed on board by a huge wave. The crew had rare sport in slaying the monster.

A little electric railway connects the dining-room, kitchen and wine-cellar of the residence of Dr. Siemens, the famous Berlin electrician. By pressing a button, articles in one apartment are quickly conveyed to any of the others.

A huge lump of coal, weighing about thirty pounds, was gilt and placed in a jeweler's window in Providence. It bore the label, "Klondyke Gold—9,000."

A rogue hurled a brick through the \$90 window and ran off with the treasure. There was no trace of a bite or scratch.

A very economical farmer in Mars Hill, Me., who is worth thousands of dollars, had the misfortune to lose his wife by sudden death. Her loss grieved him very much, occurring, as it did, in the midst of his fall work. He very reluctantly gave up his duties on the farm long enough to dig his wife's grave with his own hands, and then hastily returned to his more profitable labor.

BELOW GROUND IN LONDON.

New Things to be Tried on the New Underground Railway.

In addition to the present rapid transit facilities in London a new electric underground railway is projected, which is expected to be in operation in four years from the present time. The route is in the heart of the city, and the trains will run sixty feet below the sidewalks. A syndicate has been formed, and \$3,500,000 has been raised, a sum supposed to be sufficient for all expenses of construction. The total length of the line is about six miles, and the tracks will be laid in double tunnels having an internal diameter of eleven feet six inches. These, together with the lift shafts and the station tunnels, of which the internal diameter will measure twenty-one feet, will be made in iron segments, no brickwork being used.

An advantage claimed for the double tunnel system is the means it affords of good ventilation. When two lines run in one tunnel, it is almost impossible to secure this, but a train running in a single-line tunnel acts as a piston, driving the air before it and bringing a fresh current along its wake. Another subsidiary advantage is that the two tunnels need not necessarily be on the same level. The lines can independently of each other slope downward in leaving and upward in approaching stations, with a consequent saving of power and wear on the breaks, while in passing under narrow streets, where there is not sufficient room for the tunnels to be placed side by side, they can be constructed one above the other.

Each train will consist of seven cars, which provide seats for 336 persons, and the headway between trains will be two minutes and a half. The road is not intended to compete so much with the present "underground" as with the omnibuses and other surface vehicles.

A NATURAL SEQUENCE.

Teacher—You may compare bad, Johnny.

Johnny, who has been reading sensational tales—Bad, caught, hanged.

WAS IT A FACT OR MYTH?

QUESTION SUGGESTED BY EXPLORATIONS OF BABEL'S TOWER.

The Higher Critics say the Bible story is Only Hebrew Folk-Lore. Did the Tower of Babel Really Exist?—Interesting Discoveries by Explorers.

A pivotal point in the current discussion by the critics of the Bible regarding the authenticity of the historical statements of the Old Testament is that relating to the Tower of Babel. The opinion is held by one hand that the story as contained in the Bible is merely a legend, introduced at a late period in the first book of the Scriptures.

On the other hand, it is claimed that the story is a simple statement of fact and that there really took place in the early history of the human race the building of such a structure, the circumstances of which are carefully recorded in the Bible as follows:—

THE BIBLE STORY.

"And the whole earth was of one language and of one speech. And it came to pass as they journeyed from the East, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar, and they dwelt there. And they said, one to another, their brethren, let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly. And they had brick for stone and slime they had for mortar. And they said—Go to, let us build a city and a tower, whose top may reach to heaven. And let us make a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth."

"And the Lord came down to see the city and the tower which the children of men builded. And the Lord said—Behold, the people are one, and they have all one language, and so they begin to do, and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do. Go to, let us go down and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of the earth, and they left off to build the city. Therefore is the name of it called Babel, because the Lord did there confound the language of all the people, and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth. These are the generations of Shem:—Shem was a hundred years old, and begat Arphaxad, two years after the flood."

BABYLONIAN PLAINS THE SITE.

All scholars agree, however, that such a building was ever undertaken, and in part erected, that it was on the Babylonian plains in the neighborhood of, or within the ancient limits of, Babylon. From the dawn of civilization Babylon was regarded as a sacred locality, the name itself signifying the "Gate of God."

But Babylon was not destined to last in all the glory of its imperial grandeur, and in the thirteenth chapter of Isaiah the destruction of the great city is vividly pictured by the prophet in the following words:—

"And Babylon, the glory of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency, shall be as when man thresheth wheat, and as when he treadeth out grapes, she shall be no more. She shall be inhabited, neither shall it be dwelt in from generation to generation; neither shall the Arabian pitch tent there; nor shall the shepherds make their fold there. But she shall be a place of the desert, like to the land of the desert, and her houses shall be full of doleful creatures, and owls shall dwell there, and satyrs shall dance there. And the wild beasts of the islands shall cry in their desolate houses, and dragons in their pleasant places, and her time is near to come and her days shall not be prolonged."

This is a perfect pen picture of the Babylon of to-day.

THE TOWER MOUND.

All is gone, and in the entire world there is to-day no place so drear and unimaging as the scene that meets the eye upon the vision of the traveler who, for the first looks out over that Babylonian plain. But not for long does the feeling of desolation hang over him, for in the distance rises a mound that instantly attracts his attention, sending his thoughts back to the dawn of human history. It is the mound that tradition points to as marking the spot where stood the tower so famous in history.

It was here, then, according to the Biblical account, that the descendants of Noah journeyed, and began the building of a city, the crowning glory of which was to be the Tower of Babel. According to Biblical students, the tower was undoubtedly a temple. But it was not a temple in the modern sense, for its completion the Lord intended, and by confining the tongues of the people compelled the abandonment of their colossal undertaking.

REBUILT ON OLD FOUNDATIONS.

In considering the evidence bearing upon the existence of the tower, it must not be forgotten that the Babylonians, like the ancient Egyptians, built their temples on the original foundations. Thus on the spot where the tower was begun, great temples were subsequently erected, the last of which was that of the famous Nebuchadnezzar, and which was destroyed by a great tower constructed to escape the terrors of another flood, but a magnificent temple rising up in the midst of the new city of the plain and for worship and to commemorate the glory and pride of man.

The present ruins, known as the Nimrod, consist of a huge irregular mound crowned by the remains of a tower, which rises 150 feet from the plain below. In the excavations of the interior of this mound many inscribed bricks have been unearthed, and most of them bear Nebuchadnezzar's name in cuneiform characters. In one of these bricks is an inscription that the tower was never completed, and that it had been abandoned since a very remote period.

A DANGEROUS LOCALITY.

First Tramp, pointing to a secret in a cornfield—Look! Look! Look!

Second Tramp—My! My! We must get out of this double quick. They've caught one of us fellows and nailed him to a pole.

Two Christmas Turkeys.

Oh, it was glorious Christmas weather—sunshine and blue skies and a nipping frosty air that whisked about, breaking noses and filling cheeks until the bloomed like peonies!

Church was out, and a stream of people poured along the streets in the merriest humor imaginable, for, bless us all, it was Christmas day, and their hearts were aglow with the spirit of peace on earth and good will toward men.

The youngsters went hurrying homeward with skates slung over their shoulders of the new and glittering pattern especially delighted in by Santa Claus, for the ice was the making of the footstep bells had called on visions of turkey and stuffing, plum pudding and mince pie which no mortal boy could resist.

As for the little girls in the new coats and mittens and muffs they had found in the chimney place that morning between vanity and appetite they felt irresolute at their own front gates, such happy, rosy, chubby creatures that everybody smiled involuntarily at sight of them.

The policemen on the corners slapped their arms about like windmills to keep themselves warm, grinning from ear to ear just because it was Christmas day. And over all pealed the joyous music of the bells in carols that found an echo on every lip.

Even the housewives were a gala air. Wreaths of evergreens hung in all the windows high and low, and the market in the corner was a thing of beauty and a joy forever, with piles of crimson cranberries, golden pumpkins, silver turnips, celery, apples, pears and nuts heaped picturequely behind its white-framed panes of glass, and the whole framed in graceful festoons of ducks and chickens.

It was a triumph of art. No wonder the passers stopped in spite of their hurry to gaze upon it for the thousandth time and fall to speculating as to what had become of its two crowning glories—the biggest turkey on record and the smallest—which had hung there side by side for a week past in a contrast at once the joke and admiration of all beholders.

Popular belief held that the monster, the 30 pounder, had been purchased by old Ebenezer Green, the rich and crusty bachelor who lived by himself in a big house on the outskirts of the town, for he was the only person who could have afforded to buy it in such hard times. But the little one? There was hardly more meat on its tiny carver than on a spring chicken. Who had a family small enough to get a Christmas dinner out of that?

Ebenezer Green had been asking himself the very question as he sat by the fire that noon, watching the flames leap up the chimney, now turning to glance at the woman who presided over the housekeeping having the table for his holiday feast—a feast, alas, of solitary splendor! He had been struck all at once at the absurdity of setting such a gigantic bird before a single person, and when he saw a platter half as large as the table taken down from the closet where his mother's blue and white Canton china was stored he fell into a silent fit of laughter.

The woman nodded grimly, with a quick appreciation of the situation. "It's funny, I declare," she said presently, pausing as she reached the door with the great platter in her arms, "but the funniest part of it all is that the little feller is cooking this minute in the door where he's not six months to fill beside his turkey. His honest innu!"

"Next door?" Ebenezer glanced up indignantly.

"Yes, in the cottage on the east side."

"Why, it's tumbling to pieces. Tisn't fit for anybody to live in. Well, folks moved in a month or so ago, respectable looking, but I guess they are about as poor as can be. He's out of work, and he helps about as well as he can. There's a parcel of children and I don't believe they ever have a good square meal among 'em. Tisn't of you to let 'em down today to that mate of a turkey!"

And Ellen chuckled at the picture. "How do you know they have that turkey?" demanded the old gentleman, who was impressed that he would have liked to own by the curious coincidence which had kept the two fowls still near neighbors.

"The boy told me that brought ours last night. It seems he chokes for the market sometimes, and they gave him the little turkey when they found him there wasn't any prospect of its being bought. But, land's sake! I smell something burning." She hurried off in a flutter of anxiety.

A Christmas dinner of all dinners to be spoiled! Her master rose and slowly crossed the hall. He had been a handsome man in his day, and though his hair had whitened and his shoulders bowed under the burden of years he was still a fine-looking figure. He had few acquaintances in the town and was regarded with awe, principally on account of his wealth, which was reputed to be fabulous, but not a little because of a somewhat reserved and fastidious air.

He made his way deliberately toward the sitting room, a spacious, comfortable furnished apartment, with windows looking out upon the shabby weather-beaten cottage, in which the other turkey was to end its mortal career. Sure enough, there were unmistakable signs of occupation about it.

spread with a clean white cloth, and the father, with a troop of excited children to help, was at that instant engaged in the thrilling occupation of taking up the children's dinner. The mother, pale, thin and sweet faced, was evidently the guest of honor, encoined in the comfortable chair, with her hands folded and watching the proceedings with a charming smile, half amused, half melancholy.

The eldest boy, a tall lad of 12, who did the chores at home, fresh drawn from the well. Two gleeful little girls danced in with dishes of potato and turnip, and a brace of chubby youngsters in much patched trousers trotted after with the bread and butter, proud to assist in the serving of such a feast.

And at last the father appeared in the doorway enveloped in a big white apron, to be greeted by an uproarious outburst of delight. For he bore on a platter—oh, me, such a tiny platter!—the crowning splendor of the day, the turkey, done to a turn and smelling more delicious than ever a turkey smelled before, as the whole family unanimously agreed. There was gravity, too, in the young knife as he gave it a handle, and who brought that in, feeling the importance of the occasion to the utmost, but the baby, toddling along as gravely as a judge, deep anxiety on his face, and the group outside waiting for the first time in many a year he breathed a little prayer.

The French heroine, who was decorated with the order of the Legion of Honor for distinguished bravery during one of the campaigns of the French army in Spain, is graphically told by Emile Cere in his history, "Madame Sans-Gene et Les Zennies Soldats."

In the inscription of 1806 a young man by the name of Ghesquiere was enlisted among the forced recruits of the department of the Haut-Rhin. He learned to despise his own frail and delicate, utterly unable to bear the fatigues and hardships of war. Realizing the physical incapacity of his twin brother, who was very closely resembled, he bravely and unselfishly, Virginia, decided to take his place in the ranks.

With the courage of a high and noble motive, Virginia Ghesquiere begged her parents to allow her to do for France what her brother's ill health rendered it impossible for him to do, and so earnest did the young patriot plead, that she was allowed to go.

Donning her brother's apparel, the intrepid girl presented herself at the department on the following day, and was assigned to the Twenty-seventh Regiment, which was very closely resembled, whose duty it was to enroll the recruits.

For six years the brave young woman passed her days, and during this period was several times rewarded for gallant conduct. At Wagram the "pretty sergeant," as the modest, effeminate-looking young soldier was generally called, had the honor of saving the life of the colonel of the regiment, who had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and would have perished but for her efforts.

On the second of May, 1808, after the Battle of Lisbon, the "pretty sergeant" performed a deed of valor that won for her the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

The girl, soldier, who was now sergeant of a company of riflemen, perceived at a short distance from the front of the regiment the figure of the colonel of his dead horse. Turning to two comrades, she said, "The body of a colonel is a flag that belongs to the regiment, and the Twenty-seventh will take it."

As she spoke she advanced toward the prostrate officer, followed by two comrades. Her comrades, both weak from loss of blood, and unable to reach the goal, so that the burden of the affair fell upon her slender shoulders.

On reaching the spot, she found it impossible to reach the body of the fallen officer, and she struggled as she might! She was now, moreover, beset by two straggling English soldiers, by a sort of frenzy, this interruption of a merciful deed, the little sergeant fired at one of her assailants, wounded him in the shoulder, and then disabled the other by a second shot from her gun.

Both Britons surrendered, and assisted her in placing the officer, who still breathed, upon a horse which had strayed near. Compelling the Englishman to follow, the "pretty sergeant" made a triumphal entry into camp, and was soon after made a Chevalier of the Legion.

One of the most singular circumstances of this curious history is that after the wars were over the woman who had won renown on the battlefields, and who had saved the empire from returning to her native province, and resumed there the old, simple, tranquil domestic life of her childhood.

Virginia Ghesquiere died in 1855, but her memory was always alive among the inhabitants of Delemont, who from one generation to another will tell their children's children of the deed of the girl-soldier who served France so heroically for her brother's sake.

The population and area. The leading countries of the world rank in population as follows: China, 402,680,000; the British Empire, 381,037,774; Russian Empire, 138,351,699; United States, 78,600,000; France and her colonies, 39,600,967; German Empire, 32,245,033; Austro-Hungarian Empire, 31,827,700; Japan, 31,099,940; Turkish Empire, 33,599,787; Italy and her colonies, 31,970,785; and Spain and her colonies, 28,911,609. In area the leading countries stand in the following order: British Empire, 11,335,836 square miles; Russian Empire, 8,644,100; China, 4,218,401; United States, 3,602,990; Brazil, 3,219,000; France and her colonies, 3,127,856; Turkish Empire, 1,652,733; Spain and her colonies, 833,076; Italy and her colonies, 457,765; and the German Empire, 211,108.

His last words. Tireless Tank-Tell de boys dat I passed away happy an' dat de way up de death was sublime.

Wayside Wallows—I'll do it pard; but how wuz yer hurt? Tireless Tank—Run over by a load of brewery wagon.

Remember We don't advertise for mere effect, but for business. We know that, if you are subject to cramps, that you could have a permanent, efficient remedy—hand, Nerviline—nerve-pain cure—has a wonderful and immediate curative power. It relieves in one minute; it cures in five. Pleasant to the taste and the best known remedy for pain.

had seen and people he had known—quaint people in far off places, whose custom and history sounded like the thrilling of fairy tales. The baby drove near and near, and finally climbed upon his knee, listening with her great blue eyes wide open. When it was her bedtime, she laid her cheek upon his in a soft caress.

"She loves you, she said, and in a burst of laughter was led away—not far, for the house was very tiny. Her childish voice could be heard prattling on the stairs, and the sister made her ready for bed, and then the group outside fell into silence, while the little one knelt beside her crib and murmured the dear familiar words of her "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Oh, that was a happy Christmas day! As it drew toward its close Ebenezer Green lingered in his sitting room, bare and empty after that he had left so full of love and cheerful content. The fire leaped and flared and threw its rich light into the shadows round his chair. He felt the baby arms still pressed close to his own frail and delicate, and when the chimes rang out at midnight soft and clear the old man bowed his head, and then the first time in many a year he breathed a little prayer.

THE PRETTY SERGEANT.

The story of Virginia Ghesquiere, the French heroine, who was decorated with the order of the Legion of Honor for distinguished bravery during one of the campaigns of the French army in Spain, is graphically told by Emile Cere in his history, "Madame Sans-Gene et Les Zennies Soldats."

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ADVICE TO MOTHERS

THE HEALTH OF THEIR DAUGHTERS SHOULD BE CAREFULLY WATCHED.

Young Girls Susceptible to Trouble From Headache, Indigestion, Pale Face, Headaches and Fickle Appetite the Symptoms of Early Decay.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont. Some months ago Maggie, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sweeney, of John street, of this town, began to fail both in health and spirits. Her face was almost as white as chalk, her appetite very fickle, and her growing weakness she persisted in attending school until one day her teacher advised her to go home, and not to return until she felt better.

At the same time the teacher, who knew the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in such cases, advised her to take them. The advice was followed, and Mrs. Sweeney told our reporter that almost from the outset there was an improvement in her daughter's condition. Her appetite became better, the color returned to her face, and the severe headaches that had made her so miserable vanished, and she is now feeling better than she has done for many months.

It is quite evident that this young maiden was suffering from a lack of blood, as do so many young girls who are just at a critical point in life and it is quite as apparent that there is no remedy equal to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in such cases. They enrich the blood, stimulate the nerves and build up the entire system, and mothers will act prudently if they insist upon their daughters taking an occasional box. We know from experience that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done great good in Orangeville and vicinity, and there is scarcely a day that our reporter does not come in contact with some one who has a good word to say for this wonderful medicine.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitation by insisting that every box purchased is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

COOL COURAGE.

How an Englishman Worked a Gun at Great Hazard.

A fine example of cool courage in presence of the enemy is contained in a dispatch in the Gazette of India. In the official report of the operations in the Tuchi valley the name of Lieut. de Brett, of the Royal Artillery, was specially mentioned and attention was drawn to the rapidity with which he had brought reinforcements and ammunition to the front at Maizir.

When the young officer fell in with the force the enemy were pressing forward. There was a gun at hand, but it was without the usual appurtenances. This gun Lieut. de Brett loaded himself, and rammed the charge home with a rifle, without sponging out between the rounds. He recognized the supreme danger of what he was doing, and for that reason, refused to be helped by the Sepoys near him, preferring to take all the risks himself. Afterward he improvised a sponge by wrapping a pugaree round a lance. Major-General Bird, does not hesitate to say that the fact of the gun coming into action when it did, materially assisted in dispersing the enemy and extricating the escort.

SET FIRE TO HIS WIFE.

Misfrano Dons d'Her with Benzine and Tar After Failing to Brain Ter.

Antonio Minirano quarrelled with his wife early Thursday morning, in Erie, Penn., and after first failing to "brain" her, doused her with benzine and tar. Minirano and his wife entered a saloon and the latter, who had been drinking, became very cross. After the departure of the guests he went to the cellar for a gun, and when his wife loved him with a lamp he threw a hammer at her and missing the mark seized an open containing benzine and tar and threw it over the woman. In an instant she was covered with fire. Her shrieks brought in three boarders who heard the woman cry, "Tony, you threw that stuff on me! You have killed me!" The oil and tar burned into the woman's hair, and when the officers arrived the husband was engaged in plucking the crisped flesh from her body. The woman died before an ante-mortem statement could be secured. Minirano has been arrested.

THE PERFECT MARRIAGE.

A perfect and complete marriage is, perhaps as rare as perfect personal beauty. Men and women are married fractionally—now a small fraction, then a large one.

Very few are married totally, and they probably only after some forty or fifty years of gradual approach and experiment.

Such large and sweet fruit is a complete marriage that needs a very long summer to ripen in, and then a long winter to mellow and season it.

But a real, happy marriage of love and judgment between a noble man and a woman is one of the things so lovely that if the sun were as the Greek poets fabled, a god, he might stop the world in order to feast his eyes on so rare a spectacle.

A COOL HAND AT THE GAME.

Bystander—I suppose we cannot consider how cold it is up in the Klondike gold fields. I don't suppose you did much in the winter except play poker.

Returned Miner—Play poker! Mister, the frost would break the jackpots as soon as the first ante was made.

SOPHIA'S SAILOR SWEETHEART.

Slowly strolling seaward some sailors sonorously sang sea songs. Sophia Sumpter, Shagtown's sweetest singer, startled, shrieked shrilly. Seeing sailors she stared surprised. Smiling, she said:

"Sir sailors, sing something softly. Something sorrowfully, sweetly and." Silas Sears, senior sailor, seeing Sophia's sentence singular, stood stupidly silent.

She, still standing sorrowfully so, saw sunset splendors stealing skyward, saw silvery stars soon studious silent sky. Sheltered spots soon shaded seemed, sun setting silently, surely.

Sophia's serene splendor subdued Silas Sears's soul-singing seemed superfluous. Still some sweet singers—strangers softly, sweetly, serenaded Sophia.

The seas, sullying, she smilingly scanned sailor Sears steadily. Sears, slender, straight, stately, still stood silent.

"Stranger Sit," suggested Sophia. "Scarlet streaks slanting skyward say storm." Sophia's sister Susan, sensible spinner, soon served supper.

"Supper, stranger," said she. So Sears, supping serenely, sagaciously said some sensible sentences. Sophia's sire seeing stranger seek Sophia's sister, seemed sorely suspicious. Seeing such suspicions, Sears, settling score, strode, seaward, seeking ship.

Sophia's sire sailed soundly. "Stop, stop!" solicited she, "sailor simply sought supper." "Senselessly suspicious," she sighed, sleepily sorrowful.

Sunrise saw Sophia Sumpter seeking strawberries. Seeing some striped snakes, she screamed shrilly starting. Shepherd Sampson's sheep so sharply, sheep scattered seeking safety somehow.

Some scapegraces seeing sheep scattered stole several; seeing same, Sophia shouted. Sneaking stealthily scoundrels sought shelter, sending sheep straying. Shepherd Sampson seeing same, savagely shouting sought sheep.

Securely secreted somewhere, Silas Sears, sailor, saw Sophia's sire. Slaying snakes, Silas sympathizing soothed Sophia. She, sweetly smiling, sought strawberries successfully. Sears seeking same.

Sometimes, subsequently Sophia's spousal surprised Shagtown. Sire Sumpter sent superb silver set senseless suspicions subdued. Sophia Sumpter Sears seeing such sweet signature.

DIVERSITY OF OPINION.

Digs—Where do you think is the finest scenery in this country? "Triggs—Don't know. No two railway guide books agree on that point."

A Corn Photographed by X Rays.

Shows a small hard kernel, covered by layers of hard skin. This tiny corn causes keen pain. The only sure means of extracting it, without pain, in a day, is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sure! Yes! Painless! Yes. Cheap! Yes, in fact! Try it!

MAKING HIMSELF SOLID.

Your little Jim seems to be popular with the other small boys. Popular? The other day he asked if he could give each of his boy friends an apple, and when I came down stairs the entire larraff was gone.

A BAD OMEN.

First Turkey—Oh, cheer up, old man, you are superstitious. Second Turkey—No, I am not superstitious, but when I pick up cranberries by the kitchen door three days in succession it makes me kinder melancholy.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

The father had been reading some news from the Klondike country, and in the article was a list in round numbers of the fortunes that had been made there.

Say, papa, inquired the small son, what are round numbers? They are numbers that are not square, my son, responded the father promptly; but the boy didn't know any more than he knew before.

MONSOON is Clean

MONSOON is Fragrant
MONSOON is Delicious
MONSOON is Economical
MONSOON Indo-Ceylon Tea
25 THE BEST.
25, 30, 40, 50 and 60 cents per pound.
The Monsoon Tea Co., 7 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

NOT AS HE EXPECTED.

She—There certainly must be some misunderstanding that you should insist upon breaking our engagement so shortly before the date fixed for our marriage.
He—There is. I understood that your father was wealthy.

HE WASN'T.

Bunting—Well, old fellow, I suppose that you are now willing to acknowledge the revival of confidence.
Larkin—Nothing of the sort, sir. My wife is just as skeptical as ever of the explanations I offer for being out late.

AGENTS WANTED—BOSTON PERFECTION PAPER CO.

Good Men Wanted in every locality in Canada. Sample \$3.50 or stamped envelope for 10c. T. MOUSSE, 10 King St. W., Toronto.

SAUSAGE CASINGS—New Importations, finest

English sheep and American hog casings. Reliable goods at right prices. Park Block, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 98

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. M. J. MacLeod is expected back next week.

Mr. H. McDougall paid Regina a visit this week.

Mr. Harry Hysop returned from Prince Albert last evening.

Mrs. Lyons, of Whitewood, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. G. Hubbell.

Mrs. Wm. Bennie, of South Moose Jaw, is visiting friends in town this week.

Mr. Wood, of the C.P.R. dining car service, has succeeded Mr. Rankine in Supt. Milestone's office.

Engineer Con. Leary is making favorable progress towards recovery under the care of Dr. Turnbull.

Mr. Jno. McLean returned to the ranch at Gruburn after spending a couple of weeks with his parents here.

Miss Winnie Ostrander leaves to night for Winnipeg, where she will take a course in music and voice culture in one of the leading institutes.

Little Herbie Bellamy accompanied the hockey boys, with his brother, Norman, to Regina on Monday. Herbie was greatly put out because the boys did not win.

Robt. Snodice has added another eight feet to the length of his hall, making it sixty-five feet long. He calculates to be able to seat over three hundred people.

Mr. Wm. Cafferatta has been appointed cashier in Hitchcock & McCulloch's, succeeding Mr. J. A. Crough, who has accepted a similar position in the Union Bank.

Services will be held in the country as follows on Sunday, 6th Feb.: Caron, Mrs. Hawkes, 11 a.m.; Bohann, Mr. F. W. Green's, 3 p.m.; Caron, Mr. R. Moore's, 7:30 p.m.

A new C.P.R. time card went into effect on Tuesday, Feb. 1st. The train from the west (No. 2) now arrives at 15:15 and departs at 15:30. No. 1 is not effected by the change.

Mr. F. W. Green left for Toronto on Wednesday evening and will return next month with a car load of thoroughbred stock which he intends purchasing from the leading stock farms of Ontario.

Mr. Alex. Zee, one of our prosperous farmers, has taken out a patent in Canada and the United States for a new weed destroyer. He has made arrangements to place a large number of them on the market in the spring and it is expected that sales will be large.

Next Sunday, February 6th is called Septuagesima, or the third Sunday before Lent. At St. John the Baptist's church there will be Holy Communion at 8:30 and a second celebration after 11 o'clock morning prayer. Adult Bible class at 3 o'clock, conducted by the incumbent, Rev. W. Waton.

Mr. Parker Timmins, a brother to R. W. Timmins, a former resident of Moose Jaw, but now of Vernon, B.C., stopped off here on Tuesday while en route to his home in California from a visit to his parents in Ontario. Mr. Timmins was an old school mate of Mr. R. L. Slater and stopped over to spend the day with him.

The Regina Creamery Association met on Saturday afternoon and discussed business in a very business-like manner. It was decided to erect new buildings in the town at a cost of about \$1,500.00, the present buildings being too small for the business now done. The outlook for next summer is a very promising one and the success of the dairying business in Regina district now is assured.

Regina Leader: D. Martin, C.P.R. operator, left this morning for Moose Jaw, where he enters the despatchers' office, taking the place of Operator Ed. Hunt who has become despatcher vice J. S. Macdonald resigned to take the superintendency of Government telegraphs in the North West with headquarters at Qu'Appelle. Dan and Miss Martin have won the esteem and respect of everyone in Regina during their three years' residence here, and leave with the best wishes of all following them.

Two highly esteemed and prominent citizens (1) of our town, Messrs. Steward and J. A. Moore, took their departure this week, followed by the deep regrets of many of their most intimate friends. For the past few months Mr. Steward was an honored guest at the Aberdeen and by his pleasant manners made many friends in town. Mr. Moore came here last spring and worked in Mr. J. H. Smith's butcher shop until recently. He was Secretary of the Royal Templars and guarded some funds in his possession so closely that the lodge have decided to lay information against him. Much sympathy has been aroused for those who mourn the sudden departure of the obliging young men; but it will be a warning to beware of "romantic men" and such like.

Rev. T. Ferrier returned home on Wednesday evening.

Owing to the new C.P.R. time card, the mail now closes at 14:45.

Our new station agent is rejoicing over the birth of a son this morning.

So far no action has been taken by the authorities in regard to the Coventry affair.

Mr. H. H. McCulloch has removed his family to Calgary, where they will reside in future.

Subject in Methodist church on Sunday evening will be "The Second Coming of Christ."

Miss Barton, of Brandon, who has been visiting with Miss Ostrander, returned home this week.

Mr. Moorhouse returned home last Saturday and left again yesterday evening for Fort Qu'Appelle.

Destructive gales and snowstorms are reported from Eastern Canada, New England and Middle States.

Messrs. S. B. Sanders and Jonathan Stephenson have returned home after overseeing the packing of the ice supply at Grenfell and other points.

The Klondyke rush is starting. Nearly every train has one or two northern pilgrims, and a party of 100 came up from St. Paul on yesterday's Soo train.

The Customs Department has received \$47,000 from Davis, collector at Dawson. This makes \$85,000 in duties received so far from Yukon since the opening of navigation in 1897.

Mr. R. S. Barrows arrived from Boissevain, Man., on Tuesday and has assumed charge of the Union Bank at this place, which is now open for business. See advt. in another column.

All the stores in Moose Jaw now close at six o'clock every evening except Saturday, when they will remain open until nine. Customers will please remember this and conduct themselves accordingly.

Rev. J. A. Carmichael returned on Monday to Regina and Mr. Cameron arrived home the same morning. While here Mr. Carmichael organized a Home Missionary Society in connection with the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Jas. Porter, mother of Mrs. Seymour Green, who recently underwent an operation in the Winnipeg hospital, is improving as rapidly as can be expected. Although still weak her recovery is almost certain.

The treasurer of the Buffalo Lake Church Building Fund thankfully acknowledges receipt of \$10 from Geo. G. Hazerty, Esq., Toronto. Included in the \$300 previously mentioned as having been collected, is a contribution of \$30 from Thomas Kent, Esq., London, Ont.

A football club has been organized in the schools, and the first match will be played on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The opposing teams will be one from the High School and one from the Public School. The Public School team will be: R. Simale, R. McKee, Mr. Wilcox, John Brown, P. McClelland, W. Brown, R. Porter, A. Simale, N. Dwyer, N. McBride, Et. Simington. The High School team will include all the boys attending the High School. Mr. R. G. Martin will referee.

A lecture and concert has been arranged for Tuesday evening next in the Presbyterian church. Rev. Mr. Brokenshire, who is now stationed at Estevan and Portage, will give his lecture on Japan. Having resided in that country for a number of years as a teacher of the English language in one of their colleges, he had an excellent opportunity of learning about the habits and characteristics of these interesting people, and his lecture is said to be amusing, interesting and instructive. Mr. Harry Hysop, of Killarney, (a brother to Conductor Geo. Hysop) who has spent considerable time in the cultivation of his voice, will render several favorite selections. Some of the best local talent and the choir will also take part in the programme. No admission fee will be charged but a collection will be taken up.

BIRTHS.

GODDIE.—At Moose Jaw, on Friday, Feb. 4th, the wife of W. C. Goddie, C.P.R. station agent, of a son.

SNODICE.—At Moose Jaw, on Thursday, Feb. 3rd, 1898, the wife of Robt. Snodice, of a daughter.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Most Perfect Made.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

A "CONSOLATION."

Mr. G. K. Smith's Rink Wins a Handsome Trophy and Four Gold Medals.

Bonsaple week closed at Regina on Saturday and notwithstanding that the Moose Jaw rinks were defeated in several of the leading competitions our curlers did remarkably well considering the veterans they had to play against. There were seven visiting rinks at thespiel and the only one of these that carried off a trophy was skipped by G. K. Smith, of Moose Jaw, who returned with the "Consolation," after defeating McLeod of Grenfell, Bunnell of Moose Jaw, and Glen of Indian Head. The prize is a handsome trophy of beautiful design (value \$50) donated by the Galt Coal Co., and four gold medals, which now adorn the breasts of Messrs. G. K. Smith, Wm. Pascoe, Seymour Green and G. K. Smith (skip). Mr. Smith's regular rink was composed of Messrs. Wilcox, Whitmore and Rollo, but Wilcox and Rollo having to return home, Messrs. Green and Pascoe took their places. In the other competitions, R. B. Ferguson won the Windsor; W. F. Eddy, the Davin; and Chas. Willoughby, the Grand Challenge.

OFF TO YUKON.

Mr. Bulyea, M. L. A., and Party Leave for the North.

G. H. V. Bulyea, M. L. A. and non-resident member of the N. W. Council, and Victor Dodd, chief license inspector, passed through on Monday's delayed train for Yukon on behalf of the Territorial Government. A. H. Smith, who formerly resided at this place but now of Brandon, accompanied them as dog driver. Premier Haultain, Minister Ross, the whole of the Regina staff of Government officials, and a crowd of friends were at the station to give them a send off.

Our Hockey Boys Vanquished.

On Monday night a junior hockey team composed of T. White, goal; W. Harnish, point; M. Giffin, cover point; D. White, J. Christie, N. Bellamy, W. Rollo, forwards, from the Moose Jaw club visited Regina for a friendly game with the boys at the Capital, but returned the following day rather disappointed, as they had practiced hard and were confident of winning. The Capital boys had a great victory over them, winning the match by 8 to 2. Chas. Smith refereed the game to the satisfaction of both sides. A sumptuous supper was tendered the visiting team at the Palmer House at the close of the match, and although our boys were defeated, they speak highly of the hospitality received, but have it in for the Regina team when they play the return match.

"Hardie's Ideals."

Richard A. Hardie's "Ideals" were greeted by a crowded house on Wednesday night. The company is about the best we have seen in this particular line of business and they well deserved the good reception given them. Miss Ward is a brilliant pianist and possessed of a nice rich contralto voice. Mr. Sanders, the comedian is very clever and kept the audience in roars of laughter with his comic songs and jokes. Miss Galbreath is a pronounced star and too much praise cannot be given her. Her comic songs and dancing were really fine and the serpentine dance with the calcium effects was very pretty. The closing sketch entitled "Co. B." brought the house down. The programme was lengthy and full of variety, the songs and jokes being all new. Edison's animated picture machine with the Manitoba harvesting and C.P.R. views were good. Many foreign scenes were shown including the Queen's Jubilee procession in London which was much appreciated by the audience. Mr. Hardie, the proprietor of the company, is a fine business-like young fellow and his show is void of vulgarity. If he ever returns to Moose Jaw with his company he can be sure of a full house which he well deserves.

Boharm.

Boharm, Feb. 3rd, 1898.—The oldest settler here does not remember the month of January being so pleasant in any year as this last one has been.

A short time ago the last remains of our farmer's shipping privileges disappeared, the flat warehouse owned by Mr. T. B. Baker being removed to Moose Jaw. Our new elevator looks about as nice as a mortgage on the farm.

Our energetic school board has engaged Mr. Chas. O. Campbell as teacher. School opens 1st March.

We are pleased to notice that our worthy townsman, Mr. Chas. Shepley, has recovered from his recent illness.

Mr. R. Pascoe has at last found his horses. Our Government official is greatly misused, and the people are getting anxious for his return.

It is said to be sure death for a wolf to go near the house on the banks of the bubbling stream.

A grand reception was recently tendered Mr. Thos. Green, of Niagara, Ont., at the home of R. Green. The fun was kept up till sometime in his morning.

Mr. Miller, of the Greendale stock farm, expects soon to go into ranching on his own account.

Great Clearing SALE

Our great clearing sale will soon be ended and although a very large number have taken advantage of it, there are yet some who have not and to those we will offer very special inducements by quoting a few prices starting with

OVERCOATS.

Men's fine Irish frieze ulsters, all wool tweed lining, regular price \$8 to \$10 now \$6 to \$8. Boys and gents \$5.50 to \$7 now \$4 to \$5. Children's \$4.25 to \$5.50 now \$3.25 to \$4.50. Men's Irish frieze peajackets 5 to 6 now 4 to 5. Boys' 4.50 to 6 now 3.50 to 4.75. Youth's and children's 4.50 to 5.50 now 3.50 to 4.50.

SUITINGS.

It would be useless for us to begin quoting prices in suitings. We have men's ranging from 3 to 18; boys' and youths' from 2.50 to 12 and children's from 1 to 6.50 all of which are now being sold at greatly reduced prices.

JACKETS.

Men's heavy wool smocks, heavy duck lining, reversible, regular price 4.75 now 8.75. Men's wool smocks all wool tweed lining, regular price 3.50 now 2.50.

SHIRTS.

Men's wool shirts regular price 75c to \$1 now 50c to 75c; all wool tweed shirts regular price 1.25 to 1.50 now 1 to 1.25, &c., &c., &c.

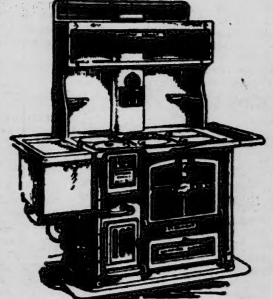
FUR GOODS.

Men's Persian lamb seal caps, regular price 6 now 4.50; French otter wedge 6 now 4.50; Baltic seal wedge 5 now 3.50; German mink wedge 3 now 2.25. Children's No. 1 extra grey lamb 4 now 2.75. Goat robes 7.50 now 6. Men's fur coats at greatly reduced prices.

SLIPPERS.

Men's felt boots regular price 4.75 now 2.75. Women's felt slippers regular price 75c, \$1, 1.25 and 1.50 now 50c, 75c, \$1 and 1.25. Misses' and children's from 25c. up. Moccasins, socks, gloves, mitts, rubber goods, &c. at correspondingly low prices.

Steel Range No. 2



We purpose if we receive sufficient number of orders to ship in a car of our Cast and Steel Ranges in April. All customers ordering in time for this car will get the advantage of the car rate on freight. Prices and terms may be obtained from our local agent.

CURRY-FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED.

Jno. Brass, Agt.

FURNITURE

We have on hand a large stock of furniture consisting of

- Bedroom Suits, . . .
- Sideboards, . . .
- Tables of all kinds,
- Parlor Cabinets, . . .
- Chairs (wooden and upholstered) . . .
- Wool Mattresses, . . .
- Spring Mattresses, . . .
- Iron Beds, Etc., Etc.

Also a large stock of picture frames, mouldings and paper racks.

John Bellamy.

Undertaking Supplies.

1898 1898

J. A. HEALEY & CO.

WE BEGAN business in Moose Jaw in 1897 believing that there was an opening for enterprise and honesty of purpose. "Good Value" has been our motto. The crowds at the store at the end of the year is abundant proof that our efforts have been appreciated. The compliments of the Season have been exchanged. Health is in the air. Happiness and prosperity come to those who are at peace with their store-keepers and get best value for their money.

For 1898 we are, yours truly,

J. A. Healey & Co.

Hitchcock and McCulloch,

Bankers and Financial Agents.
Moose Jaw, Assiniboia.

Five per cent. interest allowed on Deposit accounts. Current accounts conducted on favorable terms. Collections solicited. Prompt returns. Drafts and Cheques bought and sold. Correspondents:—Bank of Montreal.

Xmas 1897. New Year '98.

OCTAVIUS FIELD

WHOLESALE DEALER & IMPORTER OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rums, Ports, Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Nauterons, Hermandies, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Ham, Ale and Guinness Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc.

Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Octavius Field.

THE GOODS YOU WANT.

Holiday Jewelry! We Have It! IN EVERY LINE AND STYLE.

Set with Diamonds, Pearls, Opals, and other stones. The neatest goods on the market. We also have a nice line of watches, silverware and gold spectacles. Call early and see our bargains.

J. U. MUNN.

Sole agent for Bell Organs and Pianos.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories. Judicial district of Western Assiniboia, to wit:

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Judicial district of Western Assiniboia, at the suit of W. J. Field and Company, plaintiffs, and Isabella M. Chalmers, defendant, and to me directed against the lands of Isabella M. Chalmers, I have seized and taken into execution the following lands, namely:

Lot number seventeen (17), in block number one hundred and twenty-four (124), as laid down and marked on the registered plan of the town of Moose Jaw in the North-West Territories of Canada.

Situated on the said lot is one two-story store, first story built of stone and upper story of brick material, and on the rear of lot is one frame stable and carriage house, which I will offer for sale on Saturday, the second day of April, 1898, at my office, the Court House, Moose Jaw, N.W.T., at the hour of twelve o'clock noon. Terms Cash.

Deputy Sheriff's office, Moose Jaw, Assiniboia, December 28th, 1897.

BENJAMIN FLETCHER, Deputy Sheriff.

FOR SALE

For sale or to exchange for young cattle, a house, stable and heavy draught mare. Apply to John Schram, Moose Jaw. 30-2p.

BOAR FOR SERVICE

Thoroughbred Trmworth Boar (pedigree No. 738) for service on 10-19-26. Terms \$1.50 payable at time of service. Return privileges if necessary. R. McCARTNEY, Moose Jaw. 27-32p.

BOAR FOR SERVICE

Thoroughbred Berkshire Boar (pedigree for service. Terms \$1.50 payable at time of service. Also a number of young thoroughbred sows for sale. D. COPELAND, 10-17-26, Moose Jaw, Assn. 27-31p.

BULL FOR SALE

Thoroughbred shorthorn bull, Prince of Boharm (25802) for sale. One year old, got by Ranger (19305), dam Empress of India (22233) Terms reasonable. Apply to F. W. GREEN, Moose Jaw.

TEACHER WANTED.

Teacher wanted for Westview school for a term of eight or nine months, duties commencing March 1st 1898. State salary and qualifications. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG, Secy, Caron, Assn. 27-3p.

Farm Raised Cows For Sale on Easy Terms.

Having more cows than I desire to handle I have decided to offer for sale five or six good farm-raised milk cows, all in calf to a pedigreed bull. Buyer can have choice from herd of thirteen. Terms reasonable. R. B. MOORE, Moose Jaw. 30-2